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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/559,890

Applicant(s)

SCHMIDT ET AL.

Examiner

HARUNUR RASHID

Art Unit

2458

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 29-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 29-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 29-58 are pending in this examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 29-31, 34, 46-50 and 56-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "useful" in claims 29-31, 34, 46-50 and 56-58 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "useful" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 29-31, 34-41, 45 and 56-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mostafa, USPGPub No.: 20030154300, in view Shinohara, US PGPub No.: 20020132608

3. Referring to claim 29, Mostafa discloses a method for transmitting messages in a communication network comprising:

transmitting a transmission message containing one or more useful data objects to a switching component for forwarding to a first telecommunication device (fig. 2, item 142; [0018], MMS user agent A (110A), wishes to send some media content to MMS user agent B (110B) via MMS relay server);

transmitting a deliver request (fig. 3, items 310, 330, request) message to the first telecommunication device informing the first telecommunication device of the availability of the plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects that have been created by the switching component to before transmitting the transmission message to the first telecommunication device ([0002], The multimedia message is then sent from a sending MMS user agent to a Multimedia Messaging Service Centre MMSC, which in turn notifies the intended receiver (recipient MMS user agent) about the message. Later on, the multimedia message is downloaded by the recipient MMS user agent terminal as a whole and only presented to the user once downloaded and stored in the recipient MMS user agent).

Mostafa does not explicitly disclose creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters.

However, Shinohara discloses creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters (fig. 3, items 30 and 50[0064], MMS server modify the multimedia message to a different format and save in a MMS server so destination mobile telephones may access the message).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Shinohara with the teaching of Mostafa by including the feature of plurality of variants, in order for Mostafa's system able to modifies the data format of the multimedia message to a format that can be received by all of the destination mobile telephones and then stores the multimedia message in MMS servers, as a result it will be possible to transmit and receive a variety of data including text, graphics, video, and audio, as messages (Shinohara, [0009]).

Referring to claim 30, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 29, further comprising:

selecting a specific variant of the one or more useful data objects and transmitting said selection from the first telecommunication device to the switching component (fig. 2, item [0019], MMS user agent A first selects the media content to be

transmitted. For example, the media content may take the form of a still image and some associated text, stored in the memory of user agent); and

transmitting a delivery message containing the requested variant of the one or more useful data objects from the switching component to the first telecommunication device ([0002], The multimedia message is then sent from a sending MMS user agent to a Multimedia Messaging Service Centre MMSC, which in turn notifies the intended receiver (recipient MMS user agent) about the message. Later on, the multimedia message is downloaded by the recipient MMS user agent terminal as a whole and only presented to the user once downloaded and stored in the recipient MMS user agent).

Referring to claim 31, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 29, wherein the step of informing the first telecommunication device comprises:

generating respective recipient notification messages assigned to a specific variant of the one or more useful data objects ([0041], preferably, with the same multimedia message, both streamable and non-streamable components may be sent from an originator to a recipient by using the descriptor before downloading the multimedia message); and

transmitting the respective recipient notification messages from the switching component to the first telecommunication device (fig. 4, item 310; informs MMS user agent B of the arrival of the message using an MMS notification message 310 (MM1_notification.REQ in 3GPP TS 23.140)).

Referring to claim 34, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 29, wherein the parameters include parameters with descriptive information, which includes the significance of useful data objects contained in the transmission message and/or the relationships between contained useful data objects ([0041], preferably, with the same multimedia message, both streamable and non-streamable components may be sent from an originator to a recipient by using the descriptor before downloading the multimedia message).

Referring to claim 35, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 29, wherein the transmission message is transmitted from a second telecommunication device to the switching component (fig. 4, item 320 [0023], Next, the MMS user agent B responds with an MMS notification response 320 (MM1_notification.RES in 3GPP TS 23.140) to acknowledge receipt of the MMS notification 310).

Referring to claim 36, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 35, wherein the transmission message, delivery request message, delivery message, and recipient notification messages are transmitted in the context of the multimedia messaging service between the first telecommunication device and the switching component and/or the second telecommunication device and the switching component (Fig. 3, items 310-350, [0022], flow of messages between a receiving MMS relay/MMS server and a recipient MMS user agent) .

Referring to claim 37, Mostafa disclose the messages to and from the first telecommunication device and/or the second telecommunication device are sent via an air interface (fig. 2, items 212, 222; [0017], radio communication network).

Referring to claim 38, Mostafa disclose the first and/or second telecommunication device comprises a radio module (fig. 2, items 212, 222; [0017], radio communication network).

Referring to claim 39, Mostafa discloses the method according to claim 35, wherein messages to and from the first and/or second telecommunication device are transmitted by means of the WAP protocol WSP and/or the hypertext transfer protocol ([0079], WAP protocol).

Referring to claim 40, Mostafa discloses the first telecommunication device is part of a first telecommunication network ([0017], it should be appreciated that either MMSE user agent A or MMSE user agent B, or both of them, could reside in a fixed line network).

Referring to claim 41, Mostafa discloses the first telecommunication network is configured as a mobile radio network, operating according to the GSM, GPRS, EDGE, UMTS, or CDMA standard ([0004]- [0009]; according to 3GPP TS 23.140 standard, such as GSM, UMTS).

Referring to claim 45, Mostafa discloses the switching component is configured as an MMS relay server ([fig. 2, items 214, 224; [0017], MMS relay server)

Referring to claim 56, Mostafa discloses the method for transmitting messages in a communication network, comprising:

transmitting a transmission message containing one or more useful data objects to a switching component, wherein the switching component is operable to forward the transmission message to a first telecommunication device selected from a plurality of different telecommunication devices (fig. 2, item 142; [0018], MMS user agent A (110A), wishes to send some media content to MMS user agent B (110B); also see [0017], MMSE A and MMSE B may, for example, have different operators, different geographical locations or coverage areas and/or differ in terms of their technical characteristics and capabilities);

before transmitting the transmission message to said first telecommunication device, transmitting a delivery request message to the first telecommunication device by the switching component informing the first telecommunication device of the availability of all variants of the one or more useful data objects that have been created by the switching component ([0002], The multimedia message is then sent from a sending MMS user agent to a Multimedia Messaging Service Centre MMSC, which in turn notifies the intended receiver (recipient MMS user agent) about the message. Later on, the multimedia message is downloaded by the recipient MMS user agent terminal as a

whole and only presented to the user once downloaded and stored in the recipient MMS user agent).

Mostafa does not explicitly disclose creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters, the plurality of variants includes an unaltered version of the one or more useful data objects.

However, Shinohara discloses creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters, the plurality of variants includes an unaltered version of the one or more useful data objects (fig. 3, items 30 and 50, [0064], MMS server modify the multimedia message to a different format and save in a MMS server so destination mobile telephones may access the message).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Shinohara with the teaching of Mostafa by including the feature of plurality of variants, in order for Mostafa's system able to modifies the data format of the multimedia message to a format that can be received by all of the destination mobile telephones and then stores the multimedia message in MMS servers, as a result it will be possible to transmit and receive a variety of data including text, graphics, video, and audio, as messages (Shinohara, [0009]).

Referring to claim 57, Mostafa discloses a system for transmitting messages in a communication network, comprising:

a switching component receiving a transmission message containing one or more useful data objects for forwarding to a first telecommunication device (fig. 2, item 142; [0018], MMS user agent A (110A), wishes to send some media content to MMS user agent B (110B) via MMS relay server);

wherein the switching component is further operable to transmit a delivery request message to the first telecommunication device informing the first telecommunication device of the availability of the plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects before transmitting the transmission message to the first telecommunication device ([0002], The multimedia message is then sent from a sending MMS user agent to a Multimedia Messaging Service Centre MMSC, which in turn notifies the intended receiver (recipient MMS user agent) about the message. Later on, the multimedia message is downloaded by the recipient MMS user agent terminal as a whole and only presented to the user once downloaded and stored in the recipient MMS user agent).

Mostafa does not explicitly disclose the switching component is operable to create a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects as a function of one or more parameters wherein the plurality of variants includes an unaltered version of the one or more useful data objects.

However, Shinohara discloses the switching component is operable to create a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects as a function of one or more parameters wherein the plurality of variants includes an unaltered version of the one or more useful data objects (fig. 3, items 30 and 50, [0064], MMS server modify the

multimedia message to a different format and save in a MMS server so destination mobile telephones may access the message).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Shinohara with the teaching of Mostafa by including the feature of plurality of variants, in order for Mostafa's system able to modifies the data format of the multimedia message to a format that can be received by all of the destination mobile telephones and then stores the multimedia message in MMS servers, as a result it will be possible to transmit and receive a variety of data including text, graphics, video, and audio, as messages (Shinohara, [0009]).

Referring to claim 58, Mostafa discloses a telecommunication device for transmitting and receiving messages in a communication network, wherein the telecommunication device is operable:

to receive a delivery request message from a switching component (fig. 4, item 310 [0023], MMS server B, and then informs MMS user agent B of the arrival of the message using an MMS notification message 310 (MM1_notification.REQ in 3GPP TS 23.140),

wherein the switching component is operable to receive a transmission message containing one or more useful data objects for forwarding to the telecommunication device (fig. 4, item 330; [0023], it sends an MMS retrieve request 330 (MM1_retrieve.REQ),

transmit the delivery request message to the telecommunication device informing the telecommunication device of the availability of the plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects that have been created by the switching component before transmitting the transmission message to the first telecommunication device (fig. 4, item 340, [0002], The multimedia message is then sent from a sending MMS user agent to a Multimedia Messaging Service Centre MMSC, which in turn notifies the intended receiver (recipient MMS user agent) about the message. Later on, the multimedia message is downloaded by the recipient MMS user agent terminal as a whole and only presented to the user once downloaded and stored in the recipient MMS user agent),

to select at least one of said variants and to receive a delivery, message containing the requested at least one variant of the one or more useful data objects from the switching component (fig. 4, item 340, [0019], MMS user agent A first selects the media content to be transmitted. For example, the media content may take the form of a still image and some associated text, stored in the memory of user agent, also see [0081]).

Mostafa does not explicitly disclose creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters.

However, Shinohara discloses creating a plurality of variants of the one or more useful data objects in the switching component as a function of one or more parameters (fig. 3, items 30 and 50[0064], MMS server modify the multimedia message to a

different format and save in a MMS server so destination mobile telephones may access the message).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Shinohara with the teaching of Mostafa by including the feature of plurality of variants, in order for Mostafa's system able to modifies the data format of the multimedia message to a format that can be received by all of the destination mobile telephones and then stores the multimedia message in MMS servers, as a result it will be possible to transmit and receive a variety of data including text, graphics, video, and audio, as messages (Shinohara, [0009]).

Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mostafa and Shinohara as applied above claim, in view of Kalra et al. (herein after Kalra) US Patent: No.: 5953506.

4. Referring to claim 32, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the parameters include parameters with information about the individual characteristics of the telecommunication device and in particular about applications provided on the telecommunication device.

However, Kalra discloses the parameters include parameters with information about the individual characteristics of the telecommunication device and in particular

about applications provided on the telecommunication device (col. 2, lines 8-14, profile; also see col. 4, lines 15-35 and lines 50-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Kalra with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of profile, in order for Mostafa's system to access the streams from the server are tailored to match the profile of each client computer so that the best combination of streams can be provided to maximize the resolution of the 3D, audio and video components. Since different stream combinations can be accessed, this advantageously allows for the various combinations of content and resolution that are tailored to match that of the specific client computer. If desired, however, the profile can be further adapted to increase the resolution of certain characteristics, such as sound, at the expense of other characteristics, such as video (Kalra, col. 2, lines 35-45).

Referring to claim 33, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the parameters include parameters with information about the individual preferences of the recipient. However, Kalra discloses the parameters include parameters with information about the individual preferences of the recipient (col. 2, lines 8-14, profile; also see col. 4, lines 15-35; and lines 50-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Kalra with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of profile, in order for Mostafa's system to access the streams

from the server are tailored to match the profile of each client computer so that the best combination of streams can be provided to maximize the resolution of the 3D, audio and video components. Since different stream combinations can be accessed, this advantageously allows for the various combinations of content and resolution that are tailored to match that of the specific client computer. If desired, however, the profile can be further adapted to increase the resolution of certain characteristics, such as sound, at the expense of other characteristics, such as video (Kalra, col. 2, lines 35-45).

Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mostafa and Shinohara as applied above claim, in view of Puskala, US Pub No.: 20020165024A1.

5. Referring to claim 42, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the switching component is configured as part of a second telecommunication network connected coupled to the first telecommunication network, which operates under the hypertext transfer protocol. However, Puskala discloses the switching component is configured as part of a second telecommunication network connected coupled to the first telecommunication network, which operates under the hypertext transfer protocol (fig. 1, item 43; [0038], HTTP).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Puskala with the teaching of Mostafa and

Shinohara by including the feature of hypertext transfer protocol, in order for Mostafa's system to use hypertext transfer protocol, which gives user more choices to use system.

Referring to claim 43, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the first and second telecommunication networks are connected coupled together by a WAP gateway. However, Puskala discloses the first and second telecommunication networks are connected coupled together by a WAP gateway (fig. 1, item 50; [0038], WAP gateway).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Puskala with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of WAP gateway, in order for Mostafa's system to access information all in one place, which may save system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Claims 44 and 46-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mostafa and Shinohara as applied to claim above in view of Prenzel et al., (herein after Prenzel) US Pub No.: 2003/0096598A1

6. Referring to claim 44, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the recipient notification message is transmitted to the telecommunication device by WAP push.

However, Prenzel discloses the recipient notification message is transmitted to the telecommunication device by WAP push ([0022], WAP push).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of WAP push in order for Mostafa's system to access messaging content such as pictures, text combined with images and/or sounds which may saving system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 46, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose recipient notification messages, which are assigned to variants of useful data objects of a specific transmission message, comprise specific standard identification information. However, Prenzel discloses recipient notification messages, which are assigned to variants of useful data objects of a specific transmission message, comprise specific standard identification information ([0051], identification).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of standard identification information, in order for Mostafa's system to access specific messaging content such as pictures, text combined with images and/or sounds which may saving system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 47, Mostafa discloses message generated by the switching component for the variants of the one or more useful data objects of a transmission message (fig. 2, item [0019], MMS user agent a first selects the media content to be transmitted. For example, the media content may take the form of a still image and some associated text, stored in the memory of user agent).

Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the recipient notification messages, which are assigned to variants of useful data objects of a specific transmission message further comprise total information, indicating the total number of recipient notification messages. However, Prenzel discloses the recipient notification messages which are assigned to variants of useful data objects of a specific transmission message ([0042]-[0043], data set), further comprise total information, indicating the total number of recipient notification messages ([0043], data set).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of notification messages, in order for Mostafa's system to access specific messaging content such as pictures, text combined with images and/or sounds which may saving system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 48, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose different recipient notification messages have sequence information, which contains the sequence of the variants of

the one or more useful data objects generated by the switching component. However, Prenzel discloses different recipient notification messages have sequence information, which contains the sequence of the variants of the one or more useful data objects generated by the switching component ([0043]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of sequence information, in order for Mostafa's system to stay connected with mobile devices with specific information, which may save system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 49, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the different recipient notification messages have differentiation information, which indicates whether a variant of a useful data object assigned to a respective recipient notification message is the original variant contained in the transmission message or a modified variant. However, Prenzel discloses the different recipient notification messages have differentiation information, which indicates whether a variant of a useful data object assigned to a respective recipient notification message is the original variant contained in the transmission message or a modified variant ([0021], modify).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of different recipient notification messages have

differentiation information in order for Mostafa's system to reduced traffic channel and time saving which may saving system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 50, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the sequence information in the different recipient notification messages indicates which of the recipient notification messages relates to the unmodified original version of the at least one useful data object or the transmission message. However, Prenzel discloses the sequence information in the different recipient notification messages indicates which of the recipient notification messages relates to the unmodified original version of the at least one useful data object or the transmission message ([0021], chain).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of sequencing information in the different recipient notification messages, in order for Mostafa's system to reduced traffic channel and saving time which may saving system processing time, resources and gain efficiencies.

Referring to claim 51, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information is provided under a respectively independent header field in a recipient notification message. However, Prenzel discloses the identification information and/or the total information and/or the

sequence information is provided under a respectively independent header field in a recipient notification message ([0013], header).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of header field in order for Mustafa's system manage transmission reference which may contain transmission time, source, file size, images, and sounds.

Referring to claim 52, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information together is coded in a recipient notification. However, Prenzel discloses the identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information together is coded in a recipient notification message ([0042]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of coding identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information together in a recipient notification message in order for Mustafa's system manage transmission reference which may contain transmission time, source, file size, images, and sounds.

Referring to claim 53, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose the identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information is processed by the first telecommunication device on receipt of a respective recipient notification message.

However, Prenzel discloses the identification information and/or the total information and/or the sequence information is processed by the first telecommunication device on receipt of a respective recipient notification message ([0043], dataset).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and Shinohara by including the feature of identification information in order for Mustafa's system to manage transmission reference, which may contain transmission time, source, file size, images, and sounds.

Referring to claim 54, Mostafa and Shinohara discloses the invention as described above. Mostafa and Shinohara do not explicitly disclose variants for transmission by the switching component are displayed on a user interface so that a user can select one or more variants and request transmission by the switching component. However, Prenzel discloses variants for transmission by the switching component are displayed on a user interface so that a user can select one or more variants and request transmission by the switching component (abstract, [0004], display).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Prenzel with the teaching of Mostafa and

Shinohara by including the feature of displaying variants on a user interface so that a user can select one or more variants in order for Mostafa's system to manage the multimedia messages.

Referring to claim 55, Mostafa discloses the useful data objects contain text information, audio information, video information, executable programs, software modules or a combination of such information ([0025], audio or video clip, or a combination of different media types).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

9. Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns/paragraphs/pages and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and

figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or part of the claimed invention.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HARUNUR RASHID whose telephone number is (571)270-7195. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph E. Avellino can be reached on 571-272-3905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2458